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R4800-2

OUT OF BALANCE

The new head of the Education Department's research division says vocational-education programs are "seriously flawed" and calls for a balance between academic excellence and employment training.

See Page 6.

IN REVIEW

The major teachers' unions move in new directions; a report warns that at-risk students can no longer be ignored; Southern governors call for a renewed commitment to school reform; one state's model career-ladder program is off to a rocky start; and America's teacher in space is already flying. For a review of the summer's news:

See Page S1.

EDUCATION WEEK

American Education's Newspaper of Record Volume IV, Numbers 40 & 41 · August 21, 1985 © 1985 Editorial Projects in Education

Schools Facing Logistical Quagmire on Chapter 1

In Felton*'s Wake, Private-School Aid Questions Loom*

By James Hertling

With classes set to begin in a few weeks, public-school officials in the nation's largest cities say they do not know how they will provide Chapter 1 remedial instruction to parochial-school students, now that the U. S. Supreme Court has invalidated the way that almost all 183,000 of those students have received the aid.

According to the officials, the Court's July 1 decision in *Aguilar* v. *Felton*—which barred school districts from sending teachers into religious-school classrooms—has created a logistical, legal, and financial quagmire of immense proportions.

Excerpts from federal Chapter 1 guidelines, page 12.

The officials say they find themselves caught between the Congressional mandate to provide equitable Chapter 1 services to public and private-school students and the Court's ruling that the most efficient way of doing so is unconstitutional.

"There's no way we're going to be able to serve 10,000 [parochial-school Chapter 1] kids as of Sept. 1," said Thomas C. Rosica, executive director of categorical programs for the School District of Philadelphia.

Some school officials say they may try to ignore the ruling until a court order directs them to obey. But the U. S. Education Department has told state authorities, who must approve local Chapter 1 plans, that they may not clear any program for public- and private-school students that violates the Court's ruling.

Complicating matters further, if districts do not provide equitable services to religious-school students, the federal department will consider cutting off all of their federal compensatory-education funds, Secretary of Education William J. Bennett said last week. The department last Thursday released guidelines for dealing with the issue, which state and local officials have sought for most of the summer.

The guidelines instruct states and districts how to safeguard themselves against federal auditors. They do not, like regulations, have the force of law or compel states and districts to abide by the Court's ruling, local officials noted.

Vexing Questions

Besides the uncertainty over how to provide Chapter 1 aid to religious-school students, school administrators are vexed by other questions: When must the Court's decision be implemented? How will the extra cost of serving the religious-school students

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Chicago Scuttles Mastery-Reading Plan After $7.5-Million, 5-Year Commitment

By Lynn Olson

The Chicago Board of Education last week unanimously agreed to stop requiring a controversial reading program that has cost the city approximately $7.5 million in the last five years.

The program was based on the "mastery learning" concept developed by the education theorist Benjamin S. Bloom. Chicago was one of the first districts in the country to endorse the concept enthusiastically, and the mastery-learning materials developed in Chicago schools have been adopted by schools nationwide in recent years.

The school board's vote came after a school-district committee established to review the program reported that it diverted time and money from better teaching methods.

The Chicago Mastery Learning Reading program (C.M.L.R.) had the strong support of former Superintendent of Schools Ruth B. Love, who left her job in March after the board refused to renew her contract. The program has been required in grades K-8 in all Chicago public schools since 1981.

Schools in more than 1,000 other districts throughout the country now use the program developed by the Chicago school system.

In 1980, the Chicago Board of Education signed a 20-year contract with a Massachusetts publishing firm giving the company the right to produce and sell C.M.L.R. materi-

Continued on Page 17

Indiana Student With AIDS Files Suit Over Move To Bar Him From School

By Anne Bridgman

In what is thought to be the first legal test of the educational rights of students with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, lawyers for a 13-year-old Indiana boy suffering from AIDS have filed suit against his school district in federal district court over the boy's right to attend classes.

Earlier this summer, the district's superintendent had barred the boy from school because of concern that he might infect other pupils.

In response to the suit, a group of 300 parents in the district has threatened to seek at least $300,000 in damages if the boy is allowed to attend school and a student or teacher contracts AIDS.

To date, only a handful of districts have had to deal with the question of how and where to educate students who have AIDS. But some pediatric experts predict that by the mid-1990's thousands of children may have contracted the fatal disease, forcing many other school officials to address these issues.

In response to calls from states and school districts seeking information on how to handle AIDS cases, the federal Centers for Disease Control are working on guidelines, to be published in early fall. According to

Continued on Page 16

WIDE WORLD

AIDS victim Ryan White

Governors Study 'Toughest Issues' Facing Schools

Aim Is To 'Set Agenda,' Alexander Announces

By Cindy Currence

Boise, Idaho—In an effort to "set the American education agenda for the next five years," the National Governors' Association will develop policy recommendations this year on seven of the "toughest issues" facing public education, Gov. Lamar Alexander of Tennessee announced here this month.

Governor Alexander, a leader among the nation's "education governors"—those most actively involved in school-reform and education-financing initiatives—was named chairman of the N.G.A. at the group's Aug. 3-5 annual meeting.

The issues to be addressed in the governors' year-long education-policy study, he said, include: the concept of parental choice in schooling; early-childhood education; teacher training and career ladders; the use of new technologies in education; more eco-

Continued on Page 16

New A.F.T. Program Seeks To Increase Teacher Expertise

By Blake Rodman

The American Federation of Teachers plans to get more directly involved in the "professionalization" of the teacher corps.

Moving from the role of expert witness on and champion of continuing training for teachers, the union proposes to "go beyond one-shot workshops," setting up programs that will deliver the training services it argues are most needed. The training will focus, union officials say, on the contemporary professional issues that most affect the working lives and the skill level of classroom teachers.

Albert Shanker, the union's president, disclosed the A.F.T.'s new teacher-training venture during an interview with *Education Week* last week.

If teaching is to be professionalized, the union leader said, teachers must begin to develop expertise in such areas as textbook selection, assisting and reviewing new

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Dipscam: A higher-education association plans to publish a directory of "diploma mills." **Page 7.**

Taking a Hard Line: California's teacher-licensing agency is cracking down on educators who fail to report child abuse. **Page 8.**

Following Felton: William J. Bennett says he will continue to press for Chapter 1 vouchers. **Page 9.**

SUMMER IN REVIEW

At-Risk Students: A new report warns that American business can no longer afford to ignore them. **Page S1.**

Teachers' Unions: The N.E.A. and A.F.T., at summer meetings, discuss new policies to strengthen the profession. **Page S1.**

Up and Away: The nation's "teacher in space" is discovering that the life of a celebrity is a busy one. **Page S1.**

Staying on Track: Southern governors are urged to renew their commitment to school reform to sustain its momentum. **Page S2.**

Public Opinion: An N.E.A./Gallup poll finds that a majority of Americans support higher salaries and testing for teachers. **Page S2.**

Church and State: The Supreme Court rules that public-school teachers may not conduct classes in private schools. **Page S5.**

In the Capitals: Legislatures in 20 states acted over the summer on education budgets and school reform. **Page S11.**

An Unplanned Development: A multimillion-dollar master-teacher program in New Jersey has gone awry, to the consternation of state officials. **Page S12.**

A Result of Reform: New academic requirements for students have prompted a surge in summer-school enrollments. **Page S13.**

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FORUM

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THE WEEK

NATIONAL

Principals Say Lack of Money Is 'Biggest' Problem

Secondary-school principals questioned in a recent survey by the the National Association of Secondary School Principals cite the lack of money as the "biggest problem" facing their schools.

Of the 230 principals responding to N.A.S.S.P.'s first membership poll, 53 percent agreed that their major concern was money, 19 percent said it was truancy, and 16 percent cited discipline.

Nearly all the respondents, 93 percent, said the quality of education in their schools had improved during the past five years, and 90 percent said the teachers in their schools were "of high quality."

Only 38 percent of the responding principals reported "a growing teacher shortage" in their school districts, while 44 percent said their districts had enough teachers.

Independent-School Enrollments Rise

Independent-school enrollments have grown by an average of 13 percent per school during the past decade, by 1984 reaching the highest per-school enrollment average on record, according to the National Association of Independent Schools.

During the 1974-75 school year, the group reports, its 774 member schools enrolled 275,352 students. Last year, its 845 member schools reported enrolling 341,110 students. In the same period, the average number of students per school rose from 356 to 404.

John C. Esty Jr., president of the N.A.I.S., said in a statement accompanying the survey results that outreach efforts by independent schools have contributed to the higher enrollments. "More families now know about and value the high standards, concern for the individual, and access to teachers that characterize independent schools," he said.

Total College Costs Rise By 7 Percent

The cost of going to college continues to outpace the rate of inflation, with student charges and expenses projected to rise by 7 percent this year, according to a College Board survey.

The 7 percent increase follows a 6 percent rise last year and double-digit increases in several previous years. And for out-of-state students attending four-year public colleges, the survey found, this year's tuition and fees are up an average of 16 percent.

Of the 1,820 schools surveyed, Bennington College in Vermont commands the highest one-year cost—$17,210—followed closely by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Barnard College in New York, Princeton, Yale, and Harvard. All cost $16,500 or more to attend this year.

Scott Miller, a senior research associate with the American Council on Education, attributed the increased costs to colleges' attempts to "catch up" after enrollment declines and cuts in state subsidies in the 1970's.

Many institutions are improving their physical plant and raising salaries to attract new faculty, he said.

Costs cited in the study include tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, personal expenses, and transportation.

Attempts To Censor School Curricula On Rise, Group Says

Attempts to censor school curricula and counseling programs have grown more numerous, more organized, and more successful over the last two years, according to a report by the civil-liberties advocacy group People for the American Way.

Between 1982-83 and 1984-85, the group says in its third annual censorship report, the number of challenges to public-school courses increased by 66 percent. More than 42 percent of the incidents resulted in the removal or restriction of instructional materials in schools.

The report, "Attacks on the Freedom to Learn 1984-85," cites school censorship cases in 46 states and says such efforts have gained momentum during the two-year period, principally through the efforts what it calls "right-wing organizations."

"This year, we are seeing a concerted effort to rid the schools of everything but the three R's," said Barbara Parker, education-policy director for the group.

More than 25 percent of the incidents, according to the report, have involved textbooks or course content said to contain elements of "secular humanism" or to violate the federal Hatch Amendment.

The amendment prohibits schools from requiring students to submit without parental consent to "psychiatric or psychological" testing programs paid for with federal funds.

The report, which sells for $3, can be purchased by writing People for the American Way, 1424 16th Street, N. W., Suite 601, Washington, D. C. 20036.

E.T.S. Panel Urges Closer Study of Testing Differences

Calling racial, ethnic, and gender differences "very important segments of the fairness-in-testing question," an advisory panel has recommended that the Educational Testing Service expand its role in research efforts aimed at determining how such differences affect test performance.

The E.T.S. advisory group, chaired by Robben W. Fleming, past president of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the University of Michigan, included 16 leaders from national education groups. According to the panel's analysis, the testing service could make greater use of both qualitative and quantitative methods devised by E.T.S. researchers and outside investigators.

In emphasizing the equity issues involved in testing, the report pointed specifically to the "special impact" that racial, ethnic, and gender differences in test performance may have on educational admissions processes and occupational advancement.

Gregory R. Anrig, chairman of E.T.S., said the testing service would continue to expand its data-collection role in the area of group differences.

STATES

District-Switching Has Limits, State Court Says

Washington state's constitutional mandate to provide "ample" education to children does not mean students can attend whatever school districts they choose, the state supreme court ruled this month.

The Aug. 8 opinion overruled by a 7-2 vote a superior-court decision that the North River School District must allow two children from that district to attend school in nearby Cosmopolis because the children's parents felt they would receive a better education in Cosmopolis.

The children had attended the Cosmopolis district for one year, while living with relatives, before their parents asked North River to formally release them.

Under Washington law, students must receive permission from their home district to attend school in another district.

Requiring the children to attend school in their home district was not a violation of their constitutional rights, Chief Justice James M. Dolliver said in the majority opinion.

Under the state law, students may switch from their home district if they satisfy certain "statutory criteria" for special educational needs. The parents had failed to demonstrate any difference between the education in the two districts that would necessitate a change, said Judge Dolliver.

NATIONAL NEWS

Governors Urged To Renew Commitment to Reform

WHITE SULFUR SPRINGS, W.VA.—The education-reform "train" is in danger of derailment unless governors make a renewed commitment to reform efforts, Gov. Lamar Alexander of Tennessee warned Southern policymakers gathered here this summer.

"If the governors as a whole get involved, it would be the single key way to keep the train moving," he said.

Governor Alexander and two other Southern governors discussed ways to maintain the reform momentum at the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Education Board. The S.R.E.B. is a coalition of educators and policymakers from 14 Southern states.

The meeting also focused on the recently released S.R.E.B. report, "Preparing Effective Teachers." That report criticized teacher-training programs as "weak" and made recommendations for their improvement. *(See Education Week, June 19, 1985.)*

'Scary Thing'

In his remarks, Governor Alexander announced that he would, as incoming chairman of the National Governors' Association, institute a six-year education initiative designed to fuel the reform train.

Under his guidance, the N.G.A. will develop policy recommendations on seven controversial issues, such as career ladders and allowing parents "choice" in where their children attend school. *(See related story on page 1.)*

"For a change, the governors will be setting the agenda for education," Governor Alexander told S.R.E.B. members. He added that this would be a "scary thing for educators," but necessary for reform.

No Politics

Gov. Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky agreed that governors can make the difference.

"I truly believe we can create and sustain momentum," she said, adding that "it has to do with our own enthusiasm and involving as many people as possible."

Governor Collins said that another key element in achieving reform is keeping partisan politics out of education legislation.

"My efforts have been to see this is not a partisan issue. Education is so important," she said, "that I can't let my future get in the way."

Last month, the Kentucky legislature adopted Governor Collins's $400-million education-improvement plan. *(See related story on page S11.)*

Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas reported that he is "obsessed with continuing the issue of education beyond reform."

"My fear is that reform is like the hoola-hoop and the twist," he said.

Challenge To 'Reconnect'

A challenge for Arkansas in the near future is to "reconnect" with education groups that may have been alienated in reform efforts. Governor Clinton's teacher-testing program, for example, angered the state's teacher groups and spawned several lawsuits.

"Most of us have been at odds with educational groups," he said, "but it is important in the long run that we transform relationships from negotiations to shared partnerships."

—C.C.

Public Favors Pay Raises, Competency Testing For Teachers, N.E.A./Gallup Poll Indicates

By Blake Rodman

WASHINGTON—A majority of Americans believes that raising the salaries of teachers and testing them for competency will "improve the quality of teaching in public schools," according to the results of a recent Gallup poll commissioned by the National Education Association.

In addition, 52 percent of those surveyed said they favored more spending on education, "even if it means higher taxes." Two years ago, only 45 percent responding to a similar Gallup poll said they were willing to pay higher taxes to support education.

Of those adults surveyed in the N.E.A. poll, 63 percent said raising salaries would improve teacher quality. More than half of those polled, 57 percent, said they thought their local public-school systems had difficulty finding good teachers mainly because of low salaries.

Support for Pay Hike

According to the survey, the public believes that high-school teachers with 15 years of experience should earn about $29,000 and that experienced elementary teachers should earn about $27,000. The average experienced teacher earned about $23,500 during the 1984-85 school year, according to N.E.A. figures.

Gary Watts, associate executive director of the N.E.A., said the attitude that high-school teachers should make more money than their elementary-level counterparts "disappoints us a bit, but is understandable." The public generally believes that "you are more important if you deal with older people," he said.

Public Favors Testing

Mr. Watts also said the public's backing for teacher testing was a response "we are not as pleased over." Sixty percent of those polled advocated testing all teachers for competency as a way to raise quality. The N.E.A.'s representative assembly last month passed a resolution endorsing "appropriate pedagogical and subject-matter tests" for entry into the profession but took no action to modify its long-standing opposition to testing teachers already in the classroom.

The findings of the poll, released at the N.E.A.'s convention here, are based on telephone interviews with a national sample of 1,501 adults conducted from April 29 to May 20.

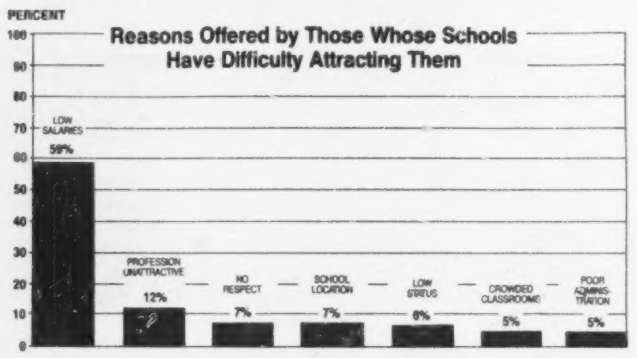
Demanding, Low-Status Job

The results of the poll also indicate that the public sees teaching as a demanding but low-status job. Half of those polled said the daily workload of the public-school teacher is "very demanding." Of eight other professions listed, only medicine was considered more demanding than teaching.

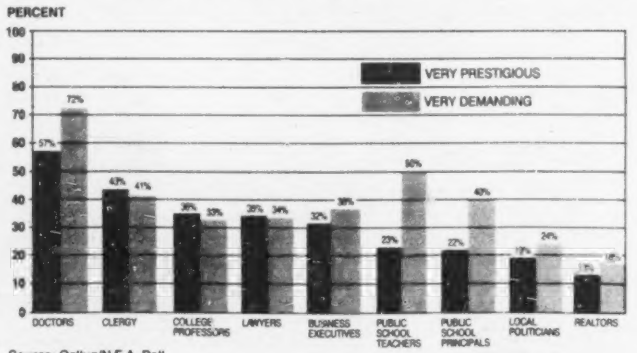
But when asked to rate the degree of prestige or status associated with various professions, only 22 percent of the respondents said they perceived teaching as "very prestigious," while 30 percent said it has little or no status.

Of the respondents who said their local districts are having a hard time finding good teachers, 92 percent said teacher-certification standards should not be lowered to make it easier for districts to find enough teachers.

Why Good Teachers Are Hard To Find



How the Public Regards Professions



Source: Gallup/N.E.A. Poll

U.S. Science Agency Launches 5-Year Program To Improve Mathematics, Science Instruction

By Susan Hooper

WASHINGTON—Elaborating on its announced intent to intensify its work in the precollegiate realm, the National Science Foundation has developed a five-year program to improve pre-college science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, especially in the middle grades.

According to Bassam Z. Shakhashiri, assistant director of N.S.F.'s directorate for science and engineering education, the first of N.S.F.'s four school and college curriculum goals for 1985-91 is to "help ensure that a high-quality pre-college education in science is available to every child in the United States." The term "science," Mr. Shakhashiri explained, refers in this case to the areas of mathematics, science, engineering, and technology.

'Base for Understanding'

The education provided, he continued, should be "sufficient to enable those who are interested and talented to pursue technical careers, especially in science and engineering, as well as to provide a base for understanding by all citizens."

Mr. Shakhashiri made his remarks at a June meeting on the future of science education sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. N.S.F. officials first presented the goals for science education earlier in the month at a meeting of the National Science Board, the N.S.F.'s policymaking arm.

With respect to science education, "the situation the country faces now is by far more critical and more serious than in the post-Sputnik era," Mr. Shakhashiri said, both because there are approximately 50 million more people in the country now and because they inhabit a more technologically advanced society.

To help realize the pre-college goals for science education, the directorate's division of materials development and research will support projects for "improved methods of teacher preparation" as well as "pre-college instructional materials development."

The division will also study the potential for and application of "advanced technologies for improving education," and "research on the factors critical to effective teaching and learning of mathematics, science, and technology." These plans are outlined in a paper on the long-term goals entitled "Enhancing the Quality of Science Education in America."

The N.S.F.'s proposed 1986 budget for science and engineering education totals $82 million—the same as the fiscal year 1985 budget. In the 1986 budget, $47.7 million is set aside for pre-college education programs.

The total cost of the long-term program is still under consideration at the N.S.F., Mr. Shakhashiri said after the Carnegie Corporation session.

Public and Private Funding

Over the five-year period, the N.S.F.'s plans are expected to result in, among other things, improved preparation of middle-school science and mathematics teachers, improved materials for middle-school science, and "computerized intelligent tutors for math and science subjects," N.S.F. officials say. In addition, the division plans to develop new methods for "preparing elementary-school teachers," improved instructional materials for elementary-level science, and "restructured" instructional materials for K-8 mathematics.

The N.S.F. hopes to involve 25 percent, or approximately 325,000, of all pre-college science teachers during the five-year period.

Participants in the June Carnegie Corporation meeting included representatives from private and corporate foundations, the Education Commission of the States, and the Congressional Research Service. In outlining the N.S.F. curriculum goals, Mr. Shakhashiri and other N.S.F representatives stressed the need for collaborative efforts among public and private funding sources to improve science education.

NEWS IN REVIEW

IN THE DISTRICTS

UPDATE

Ohio's Attorney General has said he will take **legal action against the Bethel-Tate School District for refusing to pay $28,000 to help clean up a hazardous-waste site.**

The 2,000-student district was named in May in a multimillion-dollar lawsuit brought by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency under its Superfund program to clean up a Hamilton, Ohio, site. *(See Education Week, May 22, 1985.)*

The district, which had been cited for the disposal of 30 pounds of outdated chemicals from its school laboratory by a paid broker in 1973, is one of 16 defendants that have refused to settle; 184 have agreed to.

"I don't know if we want our day in court," said J. Michael Fischer, a lawyer representing the school district. "I think we would have agreed to settle if we could have afforded what they wanted us to pay."

□

A 17-year-old high-school senior from Randolph, Mass., who received threats and hate mail after she refused to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance in school, has reached an out-of-court settlement with school officials and her homeroom teacher, whom she had accused of violating her civil rights.

As part of the settlement, Susan Shapiro and the defendants called a press conference at which they read conciliatory statements. According to John E. Zoino, the district superintendent, the statements were "intended not to enrich one side or the other but to bring harmony back to the school district and the lives of these people." *(See Education Week, Dec. 5, 1984.)*

□

New guidelines approved by the Los Angeles Board of Education require that "criteria of reasonableness" prevail in **selecting students for the 54 academic decathlon teams** that will compete next fall in the city's fifth annual academic competition.

The guidelines were developed after some school personnel and community members expressed concern that the teams did not reflect the composition of the student body. *(See Education Week, May 22 and June 12, 1985.)*

The new guidelines state that the teams should reflect "the gender and ethnic make-up of the total school population." They also require that schools make students aware of the qualifications and benefits from competing on the teams, and prohibit schedules that would limit participation or disqualify eligible students.

□

The Memphis school system, which could lose up to $8 million in investments as the result of the collapse in March of E.S.M. Government Securities Inc., has been notified by a federal judge that it will be considered a customer of the bankrupt firm and will have priority over general creditors in receiving assets during the process of liquidation. *(See Education Week, April 17, 1985.)*

In late June, U. S. District Judge Jose A. Gonzalez Jr. of the Southern District of Florida ruled that the failed securities firm is a stockbroker whose assets must be distributed under Section 3 of Chapter 7 bankruptcy rules. According to Charles W. Barson, the lawyer representing the Memphis school board, that would allow certain school boards and other municipalities found to be customers to claim securities as their own property and share in securities returned to the estate on a *pro rata* basis.

American Savings and Loan, which has a $50-million claim against the bankrupt firm, has appealed the decision in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit in Atlanta.

□

The Los Angeles Board of Education has approved a $1-million dropout-prevention program in an attempt to reduce the district's 44 percent dropout rate.

The program, approved last month, will begin on a pilot basis this year at 21 schools, divided evenly between high schools, junior high schools, and elementary schools, according to Marty Estrin, spokesman for the Los Angeles Unified School District.

The pilot program follows a comprehensive study released last year identifying the most common characteristics of dropouts and ways to combat the problem. *(See Education Week, Feb. 20, 1985.)*

Each school will receive additional staff members to work exclusively on identifying potential dropouts and providing them with counseling, tutoring, and psychological help when appropriate, Mr. Estrin said. The staff members will also try to locate students who have already dropped out and encourage them to return.

□

Schools Chancellor Nathan Quinones has issued a promised **end-of-the-year report card for New York City schools.** *(See Education Week, Sept. 12, 1984.)*

The report card, which included progress assessments in 10 performance areas for the last academic year, found that the average 1st-grade class size shrank from 29.1 to 25.2 students and the percentage of students in grades 2-9 reading at or above the national norm increased by 4 percentage points. The number of school-safety incidents recorded decreased by 12 percent from the first half of 1983-84 to the first half of 1984-85. Reported incidences of weapons possession decreased, but reported assaults increased.

The assessment cites classroom space as having "again become a major educational problem in some community school districts."

PEOPLE

The Boston School Committee has chosen **Laval S. Wilson** as its superintendent of schools. The first black ever chosen to head the 58,000-student system, he replaces Robert R. Spillane, who resigned last spring to become superintendent of the Fairfax, Va., schools.

Mr. Wilson, 49, has served as superintendent of schools in Berkeley, Calif., and most recently in Rochester. He assumes the Boston superintendency as U. S. District Judge W. Arthur Garrity Jr. completes his announced plans to end his supervision of the Boston schools. The judge stepped in after court-ordered desegregation in 1974 sparked widespread racial violence.

The school committee selected Mr. Wilson over **Peter J. Negroni,** superintendent of District 12 in the Bronx, N. Y., and **Larry Cuban,** a former superintendent of the Arlington, Va., schools.

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A six-member federal jury in Rockford, Ill., ruled last month that the rural Hawthorne County school board should pay $3.3 million in damages to **Jeanne Eckmann,** a teacher who was fired because she became pregnant out of wedlock.

Officials from the school district claimed that Ms. Eckmann was dismissed not only for moral reasons but also for insubordination, cruelty to students, and causing divisiveness among teachers.

Ms. Eckmann, who once studied to be a nun, claimed her pregnancy was the result of a rape, while the district claimed the pregnancy resulted from an affair following a weekend religious retreat in Nebraska.

In mid-1982, the Illinois state board of education ruled that the dismissal was groundless. Ms. Eckmann was reinstated in 1983. She lost her job again a year ago, when school district budgets were cut.

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When **Monte Duckworth,** a 5th-grade teacher in Cerritos, Calif., died of an apparent heart attack this summer, he left behind a tape-recorded "will." On the tape, he stipulated that half of his estimated $30,000 estate be divided among the 30 students in his homeroom class at Cerritos Elementary School, according to Terry L. McAlpine, a spokesman for the ABC Unified School District. The other half is to be used to help support an annual elementary-school track meet sponsored by the district.

Laval S. Wilson

Robert R. Spillane

The 53-year-old Mr. Duckworth, whose money came largely from his teacher's retirement fund, taught in the district for 21 years.

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Jay C. Smith, former principal of Upper Merion High School in Montgomery County, Pa., has been charged with conspiring with **William S. Bradfield Jr.,** a former English teacher, in the 1979 murders of their colleague **Susan Reinert** and her two children.

Mr. Bradfield was convicted of the murders in 1983 and is serving three consecutive life sentences. Mr. Smith, principal for 12 years at the school, is in prison for the 1977 theft of $53,000 from a Sears Roebuck store.

A grand jury concluded that the murders were committed in part to obtain Ms. Reinert's estate and $730,000 in life-insurance premiums. The teacher had named Mr. Bradfield as the sole beneficiary of the insurance policies, identifying him in one document as "my future husband," said Robert R. Gentzel, a spokesman for the state attorney general's office. The two children were allegedly killed because they were witnesses, he added.

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One tenured school-district official from Parsippany-Troy Hills, N. J., has resigned, and another has been suspended without pay, following charges by the school board that each exhibited "conduct unbecoming a teaching staff member" through their involvement in a $2.5-million, fraudulent stock-market-investment scheme.

John Cotsakos, a school principal, and **Joseph Immitt,** a former director of the district's adult-education program, pleaded guilty July 18 in U. S. District Court in Newark to charges of conspiracy to commit mail fraud and filing false tax returns.

"Professional associates" in the school district were among those asked to invest in the stock-market scheme operated by the two men since 1979, according to U. S. Attorney Daniel Gibbons, but no district funds were involved. Sentencing is scheduled for Sept. 23.

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Edward J. Feeney, the former superintendent of schools in Prince George's County, Md., has accepted a job as director of the Lincoln School, a private, K-12, bilingual school in San Jose, Costa Rica. The school is affiliated with the U. S. State Department. Mr. Feeney, 56, headed the 105,000-student Prince George's system for eight years before retiring a year ago.

20 Largest Cities, by Population

City	July 1, 1984 Population	Rank	July 1, 1982 Population	Rank	April 1, 1980 Population	Rank
New York, N.Y.	7,164,742	1	7,086,096	1	7,071,639	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,096,721	2	3,022,247	2	2,968,579	3
Chicago, Ill.	2,992,472	3	2,997,155	3	3,005,072	2
Houston, Tex.	1,705,697	4	1,725,617	4	1,595,138	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,646,713	5	1,665,382	5	1,688,210	4
Detroit, Mich.	1,088,973	6	1,139,526	6	1,203,369	6
Dallas, Tex.	974,234	7	943,848	7	904,599	7
San Diego, Calif.	960,452	8	915,956	8	875,538	8
Phoenix, Ariz.[1]	853,266	9	824,351	9	790,160	9
San Antonio, Tex.	842,779	10	819,021	10	785,927	11
Honolulu, Hawaii[2]	805,266	11	781,899	11	762,565	12
Baltimore, Md.	763,570	12	774,113	12	786,741	10
San Francisco, Calif.	712,753	13	691,637	14	678,974	14
Indianapolis, Ind.	710,280	14	707,855	13	700,807	13
San Jose, Calif.	686,176	15	659,181	15	629,402	18
Memphis, Tenn.	648,399	16	645,760	16	646,170	15
Washington, D.C.	622,823	17	633,425	17	638,432	16
Milwaukee, Wis.	620,811	18	631,509	18	636,298	17
Jacksonville, Fla.	577,971	19	556,370	23	540,920	23
Boston, Mass.	570,719	20	560,847	21	562,994	21

[1]The 1980 count includes population annexed since January 1, 1980.
[2]The city of Honolulu (rank 11), coextensive with Honolulu County, is a Federal funding area not recognized as a city for census purposes. Honolulu census-designated place in 1980 had a population of 365,048.

Source: Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.